#### Business Notices.

No Relaxation. flous growth in popularity of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE 25 an advertising medium still continues

During the first five months of 1905 THE NEW-YORK DAILY AND SUNDAY TRIBUNE Printed 458,475 Lines of Advertising

> more than during the same period of 1904. This public demand for TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SPACE proves that advertisers in THE TRIBUNE GET RESULTS.

> > CIRCULATION BOOKS OPEN

(excluding TRIBUNE advertisements)

## New-York Daily Tribune

SUNDAY, JUNE 25, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Over two thousand persons were reported killed or wounded at Lodz, where fierce encounters began on Thursday between the people and the troops; bombs and vitriol were freely used, and the city resembles a shambles; ten regiments succeeded in temporarily checking the outbreak, but firing was resumed at nightfall. — Rioting began at Warsaw last night, troops firing velleys into a crowd from which a bomb had been thrown; the strike is general, Social Democrats having called out all workmen as a protest against the shooting at general, Social Democrats having called out all workmen as a protest against the shooting at Lodz. —— The French official view of the Moroccan situation, which is concurred in by the foreign Ambassadors at Paris, is that the worst aspect of the case does not present a cause for war. —— A dispatch from General Oku's headquarters said that his army had not been active up to June 22; the commander at Port Arthur reported the raising of the Bayan.

Port Arthur reported the raising of the Bayan.

DOMESTIC.—Secretary Hay reached his summer home at Newbury, N. H. —— The investigation of the Lake Shore wreck at Mentor, Ohio, showed that the switch was opened intentionally; the fact that the train was going fast is not believed to have had anything to do with the wreck or the number of fatalities. —— A letter from the Chamber of Commerce of Portland. Ore, urring his action on the Chinese exletter from the Chamber of Commerce of valued and, Ore., urging his action on the Chinese exclusion question, was received by the President.

The new large lake steamer bearing the name of William E. Corey, president of the name of William E. Corey, president of the United States Steel Corporation, was launched at Chicago. — Jay H. Decatur, of Peekskill, a Cornell student, was drowned in the Mohawk River at Sprakers, N. Y. — Three girls were drowned in Petoskey, ainch, from a leaky boat in which they went with two men, who saved themselves. — Mrs. Aggie Myers, found guilty of murdering her husband in Missouri, was sentenced to be hanged in August, but an appeal is expected to stay proceedings. — A member of the Board of Selectmen at Greenfield, Mass., fearing insanity and financial ruin, com-Mass., fearing insanity and financial ruin, committed suicide at South Deerfield, Mass. The three weeks' season at the State camp at Peekskill ended. —— The temporary receiver-ship of the Merchants' Trust Company was nade permanent at Hudson, N. Y.

CITY .- Stocks were weak but improved .: was reported that Tammany Hall had been taking a private census of the city ahead of the regular census men. — James W. Alexander regular census men. — James W. Alexander returned to the Equitable \$60,000, his share of profits in the syndicate deals. B. Loomis, Assistant Secretary of State, sailed to receive the body of Paul Jones and to in-vestigate the business methods of the United States Diplomatic Service. == Senator Page said that the Judiciary Committee would undoubtedly report in favor of legislative action on the case of Justice Hooker. — A horse fell into the Brooklyn subway, blocking surface traffic in the rush hours. — Sunday baseball has been killed by an order by Commissioner McAdoo to arrest every player, based on a decision handed down by Justice Kelly. — The winners at Sheepshead Bay were: 1, Sandhurst 2, Roseben; 3, Security; 4, Agile; 5, Leonard Joe Hayman; 6, Hippocrates.

THE WEATHER-Indications for to-day Fair; variable winds. The temperature yester-day: Highest, 73 degrees; lowest, 66 degrees.

We desire to remind our readers who are about to leave the city that THE TRIBUNE will be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at THE TRIBUNE

See opposite page for subscription rates.

THE GROWTH OF WAR.

General Nagaoka, of the Japanese Headquarters Staff at Tokio, contributes to military discussion some interesting statistics of the growth of armies and of the duration of battles which may cause revision of some theories concerning modern and future warfare. There has been for a century, he says, a pretty steady increase in the size of armies. In the Franco-Austrian war of 1809 both sides numbered only 238,000 men, and in the campaign of 1812 only 250,000. In 1866 the Prussian and Austrian armies together numbered 480,000 men. But what of this war? At Liao-Yang, according to this authority, 460,-600 men were engaged; at the Sha-Ho, 580,000, and at Moukden, 850,000. These figures are not altogether convincing, however, for they indicate not the growth of the total number engaged in a war so much as the tendency to mass all a nation's forces into one huge army. Thirty years ago this country did not have any one army as large as Oyama's at Moukden, but in all its several armies it had more men under arms at one time than there are in the present

Another point made or at least suggested-by General Nagaoka is that battles now last longer than formerly. That is contrary to the common theory that the increased deadliness of arms will make battles short, sharp and decisive. He shows that the battle of Wagram lasted fourteen hours, and that of Borodino twelve and onehalf hours. The "battle of the nations" at Leipsic lasted three days, and so did Gettysburg. But Liao-Yang lasted for eight days, Sha-Ho five days and Moukden fourteen days. To this we might add also that the naval battie of the See of Japan lasted much longer than that of the Nile or Trafalgar. This circumstance, which seems, on the whole, better established than the other, is probably to be explained by the greater distances at which batmile or two away, with telescopic sights on churia, and Japan must not be allowed to ocguns, is very different from "waiting until you cupy Northern Corea. It will be recalled that were crystals, and was inclined to think that

firing at five miles' range. At Trafalgar the distance was sometimes only five yards. As weapons become more deadly the distance at which they are used becomes greater, and the

net result is therefore not greatly changed. The growth of war is, then, an all round growth-in defence as well as in offence. Armies increase in size and weapons in deadliness, but the means of avoiding the lethal fire are correspondingly increased, along with the facilities for saving the lives and restoring the health of the wounded. It is the old contest of arms against armor over again. The "resources of civilization" are indeed employed in warfare, but some of them practically neutralize the others. On the whole, there is probably a net gain for humanity. We do not suppose the slaughter of Cannæ will ever be repeated, or the sack of Magdeburg. War will remain war, but it will also remain a manifestation of human nature and subject to its control.

#### LABOR MONOPOLY.

President Ellot seems to have more influence with the Massachusetts Supreme Court than Mr. Samuel Gompers. It will be remembered that these men recently debated the question of the closed shop before the Civic Federation, or rather that President Eliot talked on the subject of liberty and its relations to trade unionism, and that Mr. Gompers talked about the glories of organized labor-for he never really grappled with President Eliot's point. Now the Massachusetts Supreme Court has handed down a decision that an attempt to force all laborers to combine in unions is against public policy, because it aims at a monopoly of the labor market. This is an issue that the more conservative

and thoughtful believers in the closed shop dislike to face squarely. They will tell you that they hope to have all workers in the union for their own sake. When all are working together in harmony in their ideal society there will be no discrimination and no boycotting of "scabs." They do not mean to be exclusive. They open the union door on fair terms to all journeymen, and it is the outsider's own fault if he does not enjoy the industrial opportunities of the unionist. But put the question baldly: "Do you deny "the equal right with the unionist of the man who, however mistakenly, prefers to go alone?" and most organized labor representatives evade the issue. But it is an issue that cannot long be evaded. It lies at the heart of American liberty.

What the workers for the closed shop really are seeking is a labor monopoly. Perhaps that is all right, if we are going to lay aside the ideals of individual freedom inherited from the fathers and adjust ourselves to a new order of society where every function will be in the hands of a monopoly-where we shall have a labor trust and a capital trust, both subdivided into bureaus or smaller trusts. If that is to be the ideal, let the labor men give up their campaigns against the other trusts and instead welcome them as advance agents of the desired evolution. If, on the other hand, we wish to preserve individual freedom, let us go on to force the great industrial combinations to respect the law and give their small rivals a fair chance. Then, on the other hand, let us insist that labor unions, while presenting as strongly as they may the advantages of association, shall respect the right of every man to make his own contracts, if he chooses, and earn his living in his own way.

#### SETTLED BY SAXE.

It is a great pity that Rufus King, James Kent, Charles O'Conor, Samuel J. Tilden, Joseph H. Choate, Elihu Root and the other worthies who sat in the constitutional conventions of 1821, 1846, 1869 and 1894 did not have prophetic knowledge of the genius and statesmanship of Martin Saxe. If they had known about Saxe and his opinions they certainly would never have put into the constitution or left in the constitution a provision for the removal of unfit judges by the legislature. Saxe is a State Senator who thinks the constitution as made by these eminent lawyers is unconstitutional. He opposes legislative action in the Hooker case because "the legislature has no right to take any such action. It would be en-'croaching on the rights of a co-ordinate branch of the State government."

of the co-ordinate branches of the s Do you "dope" out those rights by dreams, or the study of the stars, or by submitting your statesmanlike palms to a seventh daughter of a seventh daughter? Or do you look in the constitution of the State of New-York for the definition of the powers of government? Perhaps if the Constitutional Convention of 1821 had listened to your wisdom it would have turned from King and Kent and adopted your idea that the judiciary should decide on the qualifications of its own membership. That notion, however, never entered the delegates' heads. They had seen judges subject to removal by Parliament, by State legislatures and by the United States Senate, and Saxe was not in evidence to tell them it was all wrong. If Saxe had been around in 1846, Charles O'Conor might not so unblushingly have argued against limiting the cause of removal to offences committed subsequent to election, and maintained the need of some check on immorality and general unfitness. If Saxe could have been about earlier and led the State in the formative period, our institutions would not have been so bungled by the Chancellor Kents and the Charles O'Conors. If the people had not made a mistake and sent Elihu Root instead of Saxe to the convention of 1894, the constitution might at last have been made constitutional!

It is too had that Saxe was not born a hundred years earlier. The good he would have done by teaching Kent constitutional law and Rufus King the theory of government would have compensated for the lack of him in the course of nature at this later day. Their loss would have been our gain.

### THE MANCHURIAN NEMESIS.

The retirement of Admiral Alexieff in practical disgrace is of the best possible omen to Russia, though it has come too late to avert from that empire the penalty incurred through his "the black page which preceded the bloody "pages of the book of Far Eastern affairs has "at last been torn out by the Emperor." There is cause in that for rejoicing, even while the land reels under the awful strokes of Nemesis; for it was Alexieff, with the company of speculative "grafters" that surrounded him and with his monstrous schemes of broken faith and spoliation in Manchuria, who chiefly brought this disastrous war upon Russia. Of this Russian official revelations are ample proof.

A Russian Red Book just published, covering the period from June, 1903, to the outbreak of the war, explicitly states that at the beginning the St. Petersburg government recognized the principle that Russian rights in Manchuria and Japanese rights in Corea were on the same footing. That was the Japanese view, and upon that basis the two powers would speedily have come to an agreement. But Alexieff changed all that. His vigorous protests induced the Czar to reverse his attitude. In September, 1903, Alexieff insisted that "it would be impos-"sible for Russia to leave Manchuria without "losing prestige." Seeing that she was solemnly pledged to leave, that means that she could maintain her prestige only by breaking faith! He added in the same dispatch that Russia should resolve to remain in Manchuria, and at the same time should not permit Japan to have a similarly free hand in Corea. A little later ties are now fought. Shooting at enemies a he repeated that Russia must hold all Man-

Japan Sea the Japanese ships did effective timber and other concessions in Northern Corea, so that in dictating this policy the Vicercy of the East was "working for his own pocket all

the time." This attitude of Russia's was, of course, unsatisfactory to Japan. It was, indeed, the direct cause of the war. In December, at the Russian capital, Admiral Abasa, president of the Committee on Far Eastern Affairs, a partisan of Alexieff's, admitted that if Russia maintained But he added that Japan was in a bad way and could not stand against Russia. However, he proposed that, instead of directly challenging war, Russia should break off negotiations and let Japan occupy Corea. Then Russia should protest, and perhaps other European powers would protest. In brief, the game of ten years ago, when Russia got France and Germany to join her in forcing Japan out of Port Arthur, was to be repeated. To this astounding scheme the Czar apparently gave his sanction. At the same time, on January 8, just a month before the beginning of the war, the Czar ordered the East Asian armies to be mobilized, Manchuria, Port Arthur and Vladivostok to be declared in a state of siege and general preparations for war to be made. A few days later Admiral Abasa declared it was Russia's policy to tempt Japan, by some means, to occupy Corea, "because it would convict Japan of the violation of all international law." Finally, a few hours before the war began, the Czar telegraphed to Alexieff that it was desirable to have the Japanese and not the Russians begin hostilities. But he added that if the Japanese sent their ships into the waters of Northern Corea the Russians should "attack them without awaiting the first shot." It will be recalled that that was just what the Russians did

at Chemulpo. Such is the record, officially put forth by the Russian government itself. It fixes indisputably the responsibility for the war. It is, as Mr. Witte well characterizes it, a "black page" -black with a cynical disregard of solemn pledges and with an equally cynical disregard of the rule of "do ut des." In repudiating it and its author the Czar does the most that can now be done to redeem the record. He cannot escape the penalty nor undo the mischief that has come upon him through his unhappy yielding to his evil genius. But he can, by retracing his steps to his own better attitude of two years ago, enter the path of an honorable and equita-

#### POOR AUTOMOBILES!

It really is a shame for automobiles to be so ill treated. They are themselves so quiet, slowgoing, unobtrusive and solicitously regardful of the safety, rights and comfort of all the rest of the world that it is a monstrous injustice for other things, animate and inanimate, to conspire against them and to harry and oppress them until the poor things' nerves are getting worn to a frazzle.

Down on the Ocean Parkway the other night, for example, an automobile was standing quite still in the middle of the road. It had all its lights burning, its horn a-honking and its torpedo nettings spread. Surely it ought to have been safe from molestation. But, no. A policeman came along leading his horse, and with that precipitate velocity of action for which our guardians of the peace are noted hurled himself headlong upon it. The assailant appears to have hurt himself, physically, at least, more than his victim. He broke a rib, cracked his skull and bruised himself up badly. But just think of the mental anguish which the automobile must have suffered! No wonder it promptly scurried away to seek seclusion for its sorrow. The same night, up in The Bronx, another automobile was moving snail-like along the road, with characteristic caution, when, at a treacherous curve, a huge iron post leaped at it and wrecked it. Every day men, women and children, cattle, trucks, trolley cars and what not maliciously get into the way of automobiles, to stop their progress and to scratch them with splinters or to soil them with gore. Even the solid earth itself has got into the habit of revolving with extra speed beneath them, racing backward with appalling velocity, so that while the automobile seeks to move forward at only four or five miles an hour, the roadbed and the adjacent But, O wise Saxe, what determines the rights | landscape rush away from it at thirty or forty

miles an hour. It is becoming intolerable. All created things save one, we are told, once took an oath that they would not injure Baldur. Now, all created things seem to be sworn that they will injure, harass, annoy and bedevil the harmless and defenceless automobile. It is discreditable to our civilization, to humanity, to the realm of nature itself. If it is not stopped we shall be put to the melancholy necessity of organizing a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Automobiles.

### RADIUM AND LIFE.

Professor Burke's experiments with radium at Cambridge, England, mentioned in recent cable dispatches, should be treated with respect. The ancient notion that life could be spontaneously evolved from dead matter was upset about two and a half centuries ago by Redi, an Italian naturalist, whose results seemed conclusive to a scientist of Huxley's penetration. Of late, however, faith in that possibility has occasionally been expressed by reputable physiological chemists; and, though nobody has been able to demonstrate the correctness of the belief, it now and then inspires researches having that object in view. If a new venture of the kind is made by a man of any scientific standing, therefore, it deserves consideration on its own merits. There are certain accepted standards by which such attempts should be judged, just as are alleged discoveries about Mars. The inherent improbability of an achievement should not stand in the way of a patient and unprejudiced hearing. Professor Burke is entitled to that, at

Now, who is this young man and what has he done? He was born in Ireland and educated at Dublin, but engaged in a little work at Cambridge, which was recognized by the university there with a degree three years ago. It is not altogether clear whether he fills a chair in that institution at present or whether he is rightly flagitious schemes. Mr. Witte declares in his styled "Professor" Burke; but for the present newspaper that all Russia will rejoice because the point may be ignored. He has a reputation as a popular lecturer, especially on the traits of radium, and this is enough to fix his status. Cambridge, it may be added, is the home of J. J. Thomson, a physicist who is largely responsible for the new theory of the constitution of an atom. Mr. Strutt, a son of Lord Rayleigh, is another well known investigator there. It does not appear that either of them is in any way responsible for the methods or conclusions of Professor Burke; but it is easy to understand the effect of such an environment upon the mind

of the young Irishman. What he did may be briefly described. He subjected to the influence of radium a mixture of gelatine and beef tea, a compound which promotes the multiplication of bacteria because it furnishes them with the nutriment they prefer. This is technically known as a "culture medium." If it be infected with any known disease germ-say that of diphtheria-and subjected to the continued influence of a temperature corresponding to that of the human body, swarms of bacteria will be found in about a day. Professor Burke put a quantity of this material in a test tube of glass, after sterilizing both the receptacle and the contents, then immersed in the paste a much smaller tube in which there was radium, sealed the larger one to exclude atmospheric microbes, and let the thing stand. Eventually, he says, he found some microscopic objects in the mixture which were harder than the rest of the material and nearly spherical. He did not believe that they

could see the whites of their eyes." In the Alexieff's partner, Bezobrazoff, had extensive they might be low forms of life. Dr. Sims was unable to idenuty them as bacteria and would not pronounce them to be such. As the case stands, therefore, there is no definite and authoritative information to show exactly what they are or to indicate whether or not the dis-

covery has the slightest significance. Before his visit to this country last year Six William Ramsay publicly referred two or three times to an experiment of Mr. Soddy which in Alexieff's policy there might be danger of war. | some particulars resembles Professor Burke's. A solution of radium was confined in a glass vessel (or tube), and after several months had elapsed it was observed that the walls of the receptacle had apparently undergone some change. A substance which Sir William took to be a new metal, like lead, had been developed in the glass in microscopic quantities. Be tween the materials which had thus been affected and those which formed the basis of Professor Burke's research there is one difference: The former were "inorganic" (or mineral), while the latter were "organic," being extracts of beef and bones. In neither instance, however, was anything fully proved. Mr. Soddy's experiment, which was undertaken for a different purpose, has not been repeated, and no corroboration of Sir William's interpretation has been obtained. Still less is known about the nature of the product of Professor Burke's experiment. There seems to be no trustworthy evidence that his granules are anything but consolidations of his culture medium, the soil in which he may have expected to raise a crop without seed.

If Professor Burke wants to find out what these bodies are he will perhaps manufacture several fresh lots, and, without allowing airborne germs to invade his gelatine and bouillon by opening the tubes, distribute them among competent mineralogists, chemists and bac teriologists for examination. Until a sample of Sir William Ramsay's argon had been sent to Berthelot, the French chemist, to be tested, the world did not believe that a new gas had been found in the atmosphere. Until astronomers at the Lick Observatory and elsewhere had confirmed the announcement by Schiaparelli that there were slender gray markings on the surface of Mars, his professional brethren remained skeptical. Independent verification by experts is a prerequisite to the acceptance of every scientific discovery. Until he secures that no conclusions whatsoever can be drawn from Professor Burke's interesting work.

"Senatorial courtesy" is taking a new form at Albany. There they call it the "courtesy due to a co-ordinate branch."

United States Commissioner Shields may have been premature, after all, in discarding his oldfashioned boots for shoes. Crinoline is said to be due for a return engagement with Dame Fashion, and should it arrive Commissioner Shields would feel very much at home in his

The Russians were right when they said that the Japanese are good at handling submarines. According to the report of the Japanese commander at Port Arthur, his men have just been successful in floating the submerged Russian cruiser Bayan.

For many years the supposed Roman aqueduct of Chaillet has furnished Parisian archesologists an interesting theme, and many learned papers and discussions before various societies have enlarged upon the wonderful constructive skill shown by the ancient Romans in that memorable work. Recently, however, a curious investigator, searching among the archives of the Hotel de Ville, came across a document of undoubted authenticity which establishes the fact that the aqueduct was built by Bernard of Palissy in 1567, by order of Catherine de Medici. So far as reported, none of the archeologists have improved the opportunity to call attention to the fact, and transfer their praises from the supposed ancient builders to the authenticated constructors.

Forecasts of the results of the census now being taken indicate that New-York has the highest birth rate of any city in the Union. With two thousand babes born a week in New-York, and a birth rate of probably thirty-two to the thousand, the Empire City is advancing

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Dominion government is about to enter upon the construction of gigantic military works in the city and district of Quebec. The old citadel is to be overhauled, and the three forts at Point Levis, and big guns put on all of them. At Beaumont, nine miles from the city, on the south shore, two large fortresses are to be constructed. commanding a full view of the channels up and down the river and costing about \$3,000,000. When they are done Quebec can go to sleep at night with an added sense of security, though it is a question whether it will be a bit safer than it is now and has been ever since Wolfe and Montcalm, for the time being, settled its status on the Heights

Easy.—First Shipwrecked Mariner—This is a bully island. We must get rid of these natives as soon as possible, so we can own it ourselves. Second Shipwrecked Mariner—But how? "Easy. We've saved enough from the wreck to feed them all on health foods."—(Life.

Pee Wee is to have a Fourth of July celebration and advertises that boys who enter the greased pole contest will be searched for currycombs inside

After a long, weary search the man secured After a long, weary search the man section work.

"How do you like your job?" we inquired at the end of the first week.

"I'd like it pretty well." was the reply, "but for one thing."

"What is that?"

"They're mighty slow about offerin' me a day off."—(Philadelphia Bulletin.

Sable Island lies about eighty miles to the eastvard of Nova Scotia and consists of an accumulation of loose sand, forming a pair of ridges united at the two ends and inclosing a shallow Tracts of grass are to be met places as well as pools of fresh water. These af-ford sustenance for troops of wild horses or ponies, descended, it is supposed, from stock cast ashore from a Spanish wreck early in the six-Twenty-five years ago it was estimated that the ponies numbered from five to six hundred, but at present there are not quite two hundred, divided into five troops. A recent writer in "The Empire Review" comment on the striking likeness of these wild ponies to the horses of the Parthenon frieze and to the now exterminated tarpan of Tartary. They also seem to resemble the wild horses of Mexico, though with shaggier coats, to meet the conditions of a rougher climate. The writer thinks that these herds ought to be carefully guarded to the end that an interesting equine typo may be pre

"Your money or your life!" growled the footpad.
"Take me life," responded the Irishman. "I'm savin' me money for me old age!"—(Cleveland Loader.

A recent writer in "The National Geographical Magazine" tells of a tree growing in the Malay Archipelago, the Andaman Islands and Ceylon which produces a fruit used in fishing, with results of a remarkable character. The fruit is pounded up into paste and left in bags over night, after which it is sunk at low tide in deep holes along the reefs. The fish soon begin to appear at the surface; some of them lifeless, others attempting to swim or faintly struggling, with their ventral side uppermost. In this condition the native difficulty in picking them out of the water with their hands.

A STUDY IN HEREDITY. Remnant of peoples, long gone by—
One grand dame's hair—another's eye;
Somebody's feet with hands to match—
From head to toe made up of patch—
A nose I like not—chin the same—
With cast-off traits and threadbare name;
Born to a fate I'd sometimes shirk—
Working at work which off won't work;—
Over on thought I pussie a lob—
Did I get a bargain—or did I not?

(Life

## About People and Jocial Incidents

### AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, June 24.—President Roosevelt re-ceived a call this afternoon from Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, who came to inform him of his prospective departure. "I will sail on July 11," said Count Cassini, after his call upon the President. "I regret that I am not to return after my summer vacation. There is nothing new in the war situation, as the plenipotentiaries have not been selected, and nothing new is likely to happen until they are announced."

Mrs. Roosevelt and her eldest son, Theodore, jr. have gone to Norfolk, Va., to remain until Mon-

Representative Bede, of Minnesota, introduced Guy A. Eaton, commander of the Minnesota Naval Militia. "We are going to take the Fern, which has been given us by the government, to Duluth by water," said Mr. Bede. "Of course, the government was quite generous to let us have the little vessel for a training ship for the militia, but I think she might have been put in repair and taken there without putting us to a whole lot of expense It has cost us more than \$4,000 to repair the Fern, and it will cost fully \$1,000 to get her to Duluth by the way of the Hudson Canal and the Great Lakes." Mr. Bede says they will have lots of target practice if the government will furnish the ammunition and coal. Minnesota will provide the matches and the men.

State Senator W. S. Pearson, of North Carolina was introduced to the President by Representative Blackburn. Mr. Pearson is looking for a consulate.

Among the other callers at the White House during the day were Secretaries Taft and Metcalf, W. L. Penfield, solicitor of the State Department, and a number of tourist visitors, who came for the Presidential handshake.

#### THE CABINET.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.] Washington, June 24.-There will be a general exodus of official society during the coming week, coincident with the departure of the President for

Secretary Hay has already gone to his summer home, on Sunapee Lake, New-Hampshire, and Francis B. Loomis, Assistant Secretary of State, sailed to-day for Europe. He will return in Aurust, but will later spend two weeks in the forests of Maine. Second Assistant Secretary Adee is engaged in

bleycle trip in Southern France. Secretary Taft goes to New-England on Monday

to address the students of Yale University, and will return to this city only in time to leave here on June 30, for his visit to the Philippines. Attorney General Moody will leave here soon, to spend the summer at his home, in Haverhill, Mass. The Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Mrs.

Metcalf will leave Washington about July 5, to spend several months at Oakland, Cal. The Secretary of the Interior expects his summer home before long. Secretary Wilson has not completed his plans for the summer, but expects to make an extended

trip through the West. Miss Wilson is still in Mrs. Leslie M. Shaw and the Misses Shaw, wife nd daughters of the Secretary of the Treasury, will leave Washington on Monday night for Camden, Me., to remain during the summer months. Postmaster General Cortelyou and Mrs. Cortelyou

have not made their summer plans, but will remain in Washington for some time. Herbert H. D. Peirce, now Acting Secretary of State, will probably remain in Washington until late in August.

#### NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

College celebrations of one kind or another will engage to a great extent the attention of New-York society throughout the week, which opens to-day. Commencement at Yale will be followed by that at Harvard, in which the President is to take part. The Yale-Harvard baseball match takes place on Tuesday, and the Harvard-Yale boat races will as usual attract an enormous crowd to New-London on Thursday, numerous yachting parties having been organized in connection with the races. Most of the yachts will make their way from New-London to Newport on the following day, and their arrival there will serve to start the Newport season.

Every day sees new arrivals at Newport, where the customary series of entertainments has already begun, and where most of the villas and cottages are already opened. Mrs. Astor is expected at the end of the week with her grandddaughter, Miss May Van Alen, and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, who have a villa there this year, will likewise arrive on Friday. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Van-They have sublet Beaulieu to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Walsh. John Jacob Astor and his little girl, with her nurses, is likewise due at Friedheim this week, but nothing is known yet of the return of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who is still in London.

Many eyes will be turned this week toward Kiel, where Emperor William and his brother Prince Henry are welcoming in their usual hospitable fashion an even larger number of Amrican yacht owners and their friends than in previous years. Among the yachts at Kiel flying the Stars and Stripes this week are the North Star, of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who have on board a party of friends, including Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Baylies: Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt's Conqueror, Mrs. Robert Goelet's Nahma, Mr. and Mrs Anthony Drexel's Margherita, J. Pierpont Morgan's Corsair and the various yachts that took part in the ocean race for the Kaiser's Cup. Most of the American yachts will afterward go to the Solent for Cowes regatta week, which marks the wind-up of the London season. Then all those Americans who have been taking part in the gayeties of the English capital will disperse, some going to the Continent, others proceeding to Scotland and Ireland, and the majority turning their faces in the direction of home.

The conversion of Mrs. Winthrop Rutherfurd to the Roman Catholic faith and her reception by Archbishop Farley into his Church was made public yesterday. She is the second of the daughters of ex-Governor and Mrs. Levi P. Morton to join the Roman Catholic denomination, Miss Helen Morton having become a convert when she was married to Count Boson de Talleyrand-Perigord, from whom she has since been divorced, resuming her former name. Mr. and Mrs. Morton arrived yesterday from Europe, and will go almost immedi-ately to their camp in the Adirondacks.

Among the weddings set for next week is that of Miss Amy Phipps and Captain the Hon. Frederick Guest in London on Wednesday. The ceremony in St. George's, Hanover Square, will be followed by a reception given at Brook House, Park Lane, which Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phipps, the parents of the bride, have rented for the season from Lord Tweedmouth, who has now, however, sold it to Sir Ernest Cassell. Captain Guest holds a commission in the Royal Horse Guards and is a younger son of Lord Wimborne. The marriage of his brother, Lionel Guest, to Mrs. Flora Bigelow Dodge, at Sloux Falls, S. D., follows on July 6.

Another marriage set for Wednesday is that of Cameron Biaikie and Miss Cornelia Miller in Trin-ity Church, East Orange, N. J. Stephen Van Rensselaer, who is engaged to be married to Miss Marion Farlin, of Elizabeth, N. J., will be one of the ushers. The others will be Edward G. Kemp, George Benjamin Hay and Samuel Babcock Miller Stuart Blaikie will be the best man and Miss Corinne Miller her sister's only bridal attendant. After the ceremony there will be a reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Babcock Miller, the parents of the bride, at their place at East Orange.

Those sailing this week for Europe include Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Halsey, who go on Thursday; Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, who go on Friday D. O. Mills, who sails on Wednesday, and Justice and Mrs. Vernon M. Davis, who start on Saturday Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and her boy are due here the day after to-morrow from Europe, and will go at once on their arrival to Newport, while Mrs. Henry Clews, sr., and Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse sail for New-York on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Gillat Schroeder, who were married a few weeks ago at St. Mark's, have returned from their honeymoon and are staying with Mrs. Schroeder's mother, Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn, at the latter's country place at Far Rocksway.

Mrs. Clarence W. Mackay leaves Harbor Hill.

her place at Roslyn, early next month, with her little girl, for the White Mountains, and will join

Mr, Mackay at Saratoga at the beginning of Au-Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Nannie Wright Brown to Harold Richmon. Talbot, son of Dr. and Mrs. Robert Bancker Talbot. He is a graduate of Yale and a member of

Squadron A and the St. Anthony Club.

Miss Marlon Kemp, sister of Arthur Kemp, sails with the latter's little daughter, Chiffon Kemp for New-York on July 12 from Italy, where she makes her home. On their arrival here Chiffon Kemp will stay with her aunt, Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, at Newport, before going on to the remainder of the summer with her aunt, Miss Marion Kemp, at Bar Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith, who are now at their country place at Westbury, Long Island, will be at Newport throughout August.

Miss Betty Collamore, daughter of Mrs. Henry Bischoff, jr., who is now staying with Mrs. Daniel Lamont, at Milbrook, N. Y., is booked to sail for Europe on July &

Ernesto G. Fabbri left town yesterday with his brother, Alexander Fabbri, on the latter's steam yacht, the Tecla, for Bar Harbor,

General and Mrs. Charles F. Ros have left town

Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer and her daughter, Miss Alice Van Rensselzer, and Mrs. M. Van Rens selaer Johnson are at Bar Harbor for the summer

Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth Wickes are booked to sail for Europe on Wednesday. Mrs. Wickes was Miss Marion Haven. They have been staying for the last week with Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Haven, at Lenox.

#### NOTES FROM TUXEDO PARK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Tuxedo Park, N. Y., June 24.-Threatening weather to-day did not interfere with the social affairs scheduled for the week end at Tuxedo, and many came out to-day to spend Sunday. The clubhouse is full, and nearly every cottage has its quota of guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, who passed the spring and early summer abroad, arrived to-day and opened their large cottage for the summer. They will entertain a large number of guests this summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Jules J. Vatable arrived yesterday and opened their villa on Weewah Lake for the season, and Mr. and Mrs. Howland Pell have arrived at the Gallatin cottage, on Tower Hill H. Casimir De Rham, who has leased his Tuxedo villa and gone to Newport for the summe arrived to-day to pass Sunday at the club.

Among those who are giving dinners to-night are Mr. and Mrs. Fred R. Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Hancy, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Hare, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Rogers, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley and Mr. and Mrs. Harris Fahnestock. At the club dinners were given by Mr. and Mrs Charles B. Van Nostrand, Mr. and Mrs. Alons Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Willard S. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Forsythe and Mr. and Mrs. John H. Prentice.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Forsythe, who next week go to Bar Harbor for the summer, entertained Lieutenant Colonel N. B. Barnardiston, of the British Legation at Brussels, at the club at dinner to-night. Several of the Tuxedo colonists

were present.

Miss Natica Rives has been the guest of Mr. and
Mrs. John Hill Prentice, who are staying at the

Mrs. John Hill Frentice, who are staying at the Winter Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos T. French and Miss French, who have been in their Tuxedo villa since April, have gone to Newport for the season, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. N. Voss will close their Tuxedo villa and pass the summer at Bar Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander and the Misses Alexander, who opened their Tuxedo home a few weeks ago, went abroad on Thursday to pass the season on the Continent, and Mrs. Amongan Gibbs Barnwell, who have leased their cottage to Mrs. Charles Tilford, sailed to-day, to be absent in Europe for saveral months.

Mr. and Mrs. Forsythe Wickes, who have leased the Greenough villa on Tuxedo Lake, will go abroad on Wednesday for several weeks, and Mr. and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton will sail the following week.

### AMONG THE BERKSHIRES.

(ST TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Lenox, Mass., June 24.—The engagement is an unced of Miss Florence Devere Boese, daughter of Mrs. O. Boese, of New-York, and Thomas O of Liverpool, England. Mr. Ogden is a memb the Ogden Tobacco Company of Liverpool and a director of the Imperial Tobacco Company of Great Britain and Ireland. Mrs. Boese and Miss Boese are at the Hotel Aspinwall. ert W. Paterson, of New-York

returned to-day from their annual outling in Que-

Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse are at their country home, Erskine Park. The Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor, of New-

York, is a guest of Bishop George Worthington, of Nebraska, in Pittsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane left this morning for New-Haven for the Yale commencement. John Sloane, ir., is a member of the graduating class.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Harkness, of New-York, have arrived in Lenox.

#### SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBURE.]

Newport, R. L. June 24.—There were many social affairs in the cottage colony to-day, the most notable being a luncheon given by Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman. Her guests numbered twenty-two. This is Mrs. Hoffman's first entertainment of the sea-Other social affairs were dinners given this eve

ing by Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mrs. William G. Roelker and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie. Lloyd Phoenix arrived at Newport to-day on his auxiliary yacht the Intrepld for a short stay. Mr. and Mrs. James G. Wents, of New-Tork,

reached here to-day for the season. Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks will arrive at their villa for the season on Weinesday next. Sanford Beattle came from New-York this

The following registered at the Casino to-day for the season: Miss C. Ogden Jones, H. G. McVlckar, R. T. Townsend and J. De Forest Danielson.

# MAY ACCEPT LONDON CALL

#### Dr. Rainsford, It Is Said, Will Not Return to St. George's. Although repeated denials have been made

from supposedly authoritative sources, it is now generally admitted that Dr. Rainsford, when he left the city, had little thought of returning to St. George's as its rector for several months at least. Dr. Rainsford is not "broken down," but, according to gossip, needs a rest, and believes that he has accomplished all that can be accomplished in St. George's.

A rumor that would not down yesterday, no matter how many were consulted, is that Dr. Rainsford may consider a call he has received from London to deliver addresses in the larger London churches, including Westminster Abbey, on the institutional church.

All concerned, including the curates at St George's, were emphatic in their denial that Dr. Rainsford had even suggested that he

Dr. Rainsford had even suggested that as would resign, but none would say when he would return or venture an opinion as to the character of his work, should he return.

Those closer to Dr. Rainsford would not deny that he is considering the offer from London, and had even reviewed the matter with the trustees, and that J. P. Morgan was present at the meeting when Dr. Rainsford produced a letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury inviting him to preach in his cathedral on the institutional church.

The trustees, it is said, were strongly in favor of Dr. Rainsford accepting the invitation, but

of Dr. Rainsford accepting the invitation, not if it meant his permanent staying away from St. George's or controlling its work.

### TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on La Lorraine were: H. P. McCurdy.
Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton.
W. S. McCord.
Mrs. A. Billings

Those who arrived on the Campania we